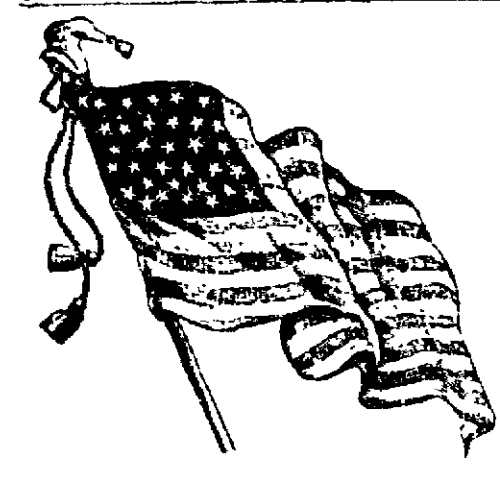


THE GREAT SHOW

Do NOT mistake the date—Thursday, August
11th, 1937
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NEWSPAPER ARCHIV



Forever float that standard sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capital in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act jointly and collectively, whatever may have been their antecedents. In the election of delegates to the state convention a full and free expression of opinion is invited from all who approve of the following propositions:

- That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
- That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
- That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;
- That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each delegate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said convention. The district committees that the convention for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 5th, 1863.

HORACE RUBLE, JOHN P. LEWIS,
S. J. ZIMMERMAN, J. E. MUNKER,
JOHN LOCKWOOD, CHAS. ESSLINGER,
J. W. STUART, W. E. SMITH,
State Central Committee.

What do the copperheads mean when they reiterate their demand that the Union shall be restored "as it was"? This phrase has this significance—slavery as it was, and the democratic party in power. That's the whole programme. The democratic copperhead leaders see plainly that with their record, and slavery destroyed, they have no show in the future. Hence their frantic desire to save slavery from the consequences of the rebellion of the slaveholders. The country may be ruined, and these fanatics feel but little sadness, compared with their grief if slavery dies. It is thought by many of them that it is treason to tell the truth about slavery; they imagine it to be a part of the constitution to be restored "as it was," or the country will die. Poor deluded mortals! That they should conceive themselves to be democrats, and yet deny the rights of man to a whole race!

The Milwaukee News says that the separation of the states is a less evil than subjugation. This yields the whole question. Let a state demand separation, and according to this doctrine, the national government must yield without an effort to maintain its authority. The News cannot be in favor of any war, no matter upon what policy it is waged, against the rebels. Why does it not take itself away to the place where it belongs, in the midst of traitors?

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE DRAFT.—The judge advocate general has been making some rulings in regard to exemptions under the conscription law. First—The "only son of an aged or infirm parent" must actually support them by his labor and not by his property merely, to be exempt.—The fourth son of a widow, whose three other sons are in service, is exempt if he be needed for her support. The son of a widow whose other son is in the army is exempt. The selection of a son to stay at home where two sons are liable to military duty must be made before the draft. Quakers and others opposed to bearing arms can escape service only by paying \$300 or procuring substitutes if able-bodied. No provision has been made for the exemption of a man who has small children or an insane wife. The children cannot be considered motherless, though the case is a hard one, and would probably have been provided for if foreseen. When two sons have died in military service, one only of two survivors can be exempted, and that by the selection of the parents.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT GETTYSBURG.—Since the great battle of Gettysburg has been terminated, the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of the loyal states have been performing a work which challenges history to produce a parallel. Although the good old state of Maryland has decided to let off other states are doing their best to emulate her in rendering aid and comfort to our wounded soldiers. Different relief associations of the city of Baltimore are foremost in this good work. It would astonish you to see the vast amount of supplies that have been, and are yet, arriving here daily. In addition to its very large distributions to the hospitals, the Sanitary Commission has sent to Gettysburg since the battle, over ten tons of fresh bread, twenty thousand pounds of fresh mutton and poultry, ten thousand pounds of condensed beef soup, twelve thousand pounds of condensed milk, ten thousand pounds of fresh butter, fifteen thousand dozens of fresh eggs, ten tons fresh vegetables, five thousand pounds of chocolate, five thousand pairs of shoes and slippers, one ton of tamarind, five hundred boxes of lemons and oranges, together with several carloads of jellies, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, tin, kettles, socks, besides a large amount of shirts, drawers, sheets and pillows and other hospital clothing. All these articles have been wholly supplied by voluntary contribution.—Gettysburg Cor. Cincinnati Gazette, July 27.

Thermometer 96° in the shade to-day.

Editors Gazette:—Having just returned from a trip to the mountains, between here and Bridgeport, and having a few moments leisure before we start for Stevenson, Alabama, I will drop a few lines to you.

Gen. McCook being still away at his father's old home, Gen. Sheridan is in command of this army corps.

Gen. Rosecrans went, to-day, on the cars to Bridgeport to look at the land there and direct the movements of the troops which have been sent there.

The men feel confident of an onward move from here soon. The fresh supplies of horses, mules and other necessary articles for a campaign begin to point to some active policy soon. The cavalry is busy all the time securing the whole country north of the Tennessee, gathering horses, mules, cattle and rebels. Gen. Rosecrans seems determined to make no false move, as you can see by his late order to the army and to the people of this department.

The good Union men who have been hidden for some time in the woods near our lines are daily coming and giving themselves up, and want to go home. I need not tell you that the loyalty of these men is very much doubted by the general commanding.

The army feels in excellent spirits on the account of the final capture of J. H. Morgan and his whole crew. Cavalry raids are paying institutions when successful, but Col. Straight's raid to us and Morgan's to the rebels have not paid very well. I think we will try another, one of them before many months.

Quite a number of bakers have arrived in this place and the light bread they furnish us has already made a very great change in the health of the men. When we are where we cannot get our flour baked by a baker, we bake it ourselves. Far too often the bread we make is as solid as a cake of putty and as healthy.

The troops are nearly all paid up to July 1st, and much better they feel than when a "green-back" was a stranger.

We hear rumors that a portion of this army is going east, but how true we do not know. Would to God that our affairs in Virginia were as hopeful as they are here.

Prices of vegetable and other articles of food have become so very high that the general commanding talks of establishing prices for whatever the people have to sell.

Expecting to be soon on the march again I bid you good by for this time.

J. M. KIMBALL.

Enrollment for the Draft.

DANE COUNTY.		1st Class.	2d Class.
Towns.	White.	Colored.	
Perry,	49	—	51
Primrose,	73	—	60
Montrose,	66	—	54
Oregon,	135	—	78
Rutland,	97	—	58
Dunkirk,	217	—	97
Albion,	107	—	74
Christiana,	151	—	68
Pleasant Springs,	98	—	62
Dunn,	96	—	61
Fitchburg,	109	—	71
Verona,	89	—	49
Springdale,	72	—	59
Blue Mound,	71	—	58
Vermont,	117	—	59
Cross Plains,	60	—	78
Middleton,	37	1	92
Madison, (town),	30	—	52
" 1st ward,	151	1	207
" 2d "	135	—	128
" 3d "	232	2	123
" 4th "	150	1	98
Bloomington,	75	2	69
Deerfield,	112	—	87
Medina,	69	—	65
Sun Prairie,	103	—	61
Burke,	140	—	59
Westport,	124	1	63
Springfield,	132	—	73
Berry,	125	—	80
Black Earth,	43	—	44
Mezo Marie,	130	—	57
Roxbury,	121	—	83
Dane,	108	—	63
Vienna,	111	—	47
Windsor,	125	—	54
Bristol,	110	—	80
York,	101	1	61
Total,	4262	9	2853

From the Missouri Democrat.

Rebel Barbecue.

The following is given us upon the authority of Lieut. Cole, of the Mississippi marine brigade.

The day after the battle of Milliken's Bend in June last, the marine brigade landed some ten miles below the Bend, and attacked and routed the guerillas which had been repulsed by our troops and the gunboats of the previous day. Major Ellard's cavalry battalion, of the marine brigade, followed the retreating rebels to Tunica Bayou, and were horrified at the finding of skeletons of white officers commanding negro regiments, who had been captured by the rebels at Milliken's Bend. In many cases these officers had been nailed to the trees—and crucified; in this situation a fire was built around the tree, and they suffered a slow death from broiling. The charred and partially burned limbs were still fastened to the stakes. Other instances were noticed of charred skeletons of officers, which had been nailed to slabs, and the slabs placed against a house, which was set on fire by the inhuman demons, the poor soldiers having been roasted alive until nothing was left but charred bones.

Negro prisoners recaptured from the guerillas confirmed these facts, which were fully corroborated by the bodies found, as above described. The negroes taken were to be sold into slavery, while the white officers were consumed by fire. Lieutenant Cole holds himself responsible for the truth of the statement.

BUCHANAN DEFEATED.—The editor of the Scranton (Pa.) Republican says: "We saw a curious embellishment the other day, a five dollar bill on the Pottsville Bank, which contains in one corner a vignette of James Buchanan. Some loyal person has bungled his eyes with red ink, drawn a gel. low above his head from which a rope was suspended that went round his neck, and then branded his forehead with the word 'Judas.' This is but one of hundreds. The bank has had to call in all its issues with that portrait on it, so unmistakable are the manifestations on it of popular indignation against the man who might, had he had the will or the pluck, have nipped the rebellion in the bud, as Jackson did before him."

The claims for damages done by the rioters of New York, thus far handed in, foot up nearly \$1,100,000. The amount claimed by colored persons is \$1,407.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.

Advices from Morris Island say that all there are confident of success. The grand ball will be opened in the course of a week. One of the most furious fights of the war is anticipated. 500 rebel prisoners were taken on an island, near Folly Island, on the 2d. Reinforcements have arrived, giving the troops new spirits.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

The Washington Chronicle, this morning, says movements are in progress which will result in the certain fall of Mobile.

BOSTON, August 7.

The correspondent of the Boston Herald, in a letter dated of Charleston, August 2d, says the new battery received by Gen. Gilmore on Morris Island, is mounted by the heaviest guns ever cast at the north.

When these batteries are opened against Sumter, there will be a terrible scattering of bricks, legs, arms and bodies. One hour and a half is allowed for the bombardment of that fort before it will be compelled to surrender.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.

An artillery officer, writes to the Boston Traveler, under date of Morris Island, July 29th:

"Our force is working day and night erecting new batteries and mounting 10-inch mortars and heavy guns. We have five 100-pound and three 200-pound Parrots to mount; one 200 pound is already mounted, and yesterday three shots were fired at Fort Sumter, just to get the range. One shot hit the corner of the parapet and made the bricks fly. Our pickets are within 400 yards of Fort Wagner, but they have to look out for the rebel sharpshooters. The water on the island is so bad that whisky is served out to the troops three times a day."

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 6.

The steamer Maple Leaf arrived to-day, forty-eight hours from Somo Inlet. We learn that every effort is being made to arrest the guerillas who burned the light house on Smith Island, on the eastern shore of Vienna.

The gunboat Arch, from Charleston the 4th, arrived this morning, bound for New York with mails.

Mr. Fulton of the Baltimore American, writes to that paper from Port Royal, July 30:

In conversation with some officers from the Wabash, I find a very general confidence prevailing, that within the next ten days the fall of Sumter would be consummated, and that Charleston must soon after succumb. They report everything as progressing satisfactorily, and the fall of Ft. Wagner as one of the events of the next few days. The constant bombardment now progressing, by Gen. Gilmore, of a matted battery within five hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and also to protect his troops in the operation. This new battery was expected to be ready to open on enemy tomorrow, and its advent will be a grand feat from the monitors and the Ironsides. It will be a sight worth seeing, and as I have just arranged to return direct to the bar, I hope to obtain a good view of the event, and to be able to record to you its entire success. Fort Wagner is already a sightless mass of sand, and with the boring shell of Gen. Gilmore, strong efforts will be made to penetrate its magazine and put a summary end to the vile concern. However, even if this attempt should fail, there is "no such word as fail" in the vocabulary of Admiral Dahlgren and General Gilmore.

It is the general impression on all hands here that the rebels have evacuated all the casemates of Sumter, and intend to rely on their parapet guns entirely in the approaching assault. It is even said that their entire casemates are filled with sand-bags, and that all her best guns have crowded to the parapets. If this is so, it indicates that even the unsuccessful assault of April last must have been terrible, that there is an unwillingness to risk the fate of the fort to another square assault from the monitors.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes same date:

I wish that I might take aside each reader of the Inquirer and whisper confidentially in his ear what I know and what I have seen; I think said reader would immediately act as if he had heard some good news.

For the last three days and nights the rebels have fired upon us continually from Sumter, Gregg, Wagner and Fort Jackson. On this latter fort they have mounted some long range guns, which they fire with great accuracy. Their plan of action last Sunday and Monday was to fire thirteen shots every twenty minutes, and our boys laying to heart this rule, jumping to the gun when wounded by this enfilading fire from Johnson has only averaged four a day, and I hope Beauregard will continue to waste his ammunition thus. The rebels are strengthening Johnson, and have also built another enfilading battery lower down James Island. Some of our scouts have visited it, but found only one gun mounted in it, although twelve embrasures. Although they have doubtless a large land force, they seem afraid of us, and sullenly await our next active demonstration.

This week Capt. Paine, 100th New York, the best and most fortunate scout we have, succeeded in a manner unknown to myself or the enemy, in reaching the parapet of Wagner, and inspecting, unmolested, the interior.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.

The American has given the following special:

From San Antonio, Tex. wire.

"On Sunday last, Aug. 5th, I find myself, this afternoon, located on the flag ship Augusta Demaree, the guest of Admiral Dahlgren. All here are confident of success, and no one seems to entertain the slightest doubt on the subject, and with such a feeling prevalent, failure is next to an impossibility.

The grand ball will be opened in the course of the week, and it will be the most furious fight of the war. Moving buoys have been located from each of the monitors, and the Ironsides is within 500 yards of Sumter. That Sumter will fall is, I think, as certain as that the day of attack will arrive.

The enemy is also at work erecting batteries on James Island; but we are putting up batteries to command them also.

There has been but little cannonading to-day, but some of the monitors will go in to-night to harass the enemy. There was considerable cannonading all day and during the night. The guns of the Naval battery, which is the advance battery, will be erected to-night.

Yesterday five hundred prisoners were taken by four companies of the "Lost Children," on an island in the rear of Folly Island. They showed but little fight, and after receiving two volleys laid down their arms.

There has not been a dozen guns fired to-day, and they were principally from our water batteries.

The enemy has been unusually quiet, evidently finding that he had been wasting a great deal of ammunition lately.

The weather is very hot.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

Robt. C. Glat, special agent of the public office department in charge of the Morris Island, writes to Hon. G. M. McClellan, 2d assistant postmaster general, that steamers are arriving and departing almost daily to and from New Orleans, without molestation from guerillas. He adds: I am now making up mails for New Orleans daily. I have consulted the surveyor of port, master of transportation, and other officials, all of whom express a decided opinion that eastern and northern mails for New Orleans can be sent with more safety and expedition, via the Mississippi river, than by the New Orleans steamers, so long as rebel piratical vessels continue to infest our coast and commit depredations. General Grant has organized a mounted patrol between Vicksburg and New Orleans, I understand. Guerillas who infest some portions of the river at times have generally no artillery—muskets can do no damage to boats. The prospect is they will be cleared out if they make any further demonstration. Transports with coal barges are being sent below every day, destination to New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The Tribune's special agent at Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania, has described to us by a correspondent. He says when the draft began on Tuesday morning, an armed mob suddenly appeared and ordered the marshal to stop. He refused, when the mob fired into the room, killing the marshal, Hugh Funk, and three others, and wounding several more. They set the building on fire and started to sack the finest houses in the place. A negro nearly blind was killed. Another negro's house was destroyed.

The home guards and citizens flew to arms, and in a short time the rioters were confronted by a force of 100 men. The captain gave them five minutes to disperse. They refused, when the guard fired, killing the leader and eight other rioters at the first volley, the mob returning the fire, killing five citizens. They got another volley, and then the bayonet, and were put to flight, running into the building they had used as a rendezvous. Here they were surrounded and finally taken to jail. The people were so infuriated, and made desperate efforts to get the villains and hang them on the spot; as it was, 36 of them were killed. These are the main features of the writer's account. We prefer holding back the letter till some confirmation of the story arrives in the usual course.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.

The report of the riot at Sugar Grove is a hoax. The operator at Warrenton says there is no truth in the report, and that the draft has not commenced in Warren county.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

Cotton firmer at 68. Flour dull and 5c lower; 5.35a.70 for R. H. O. Wheat dull and 1c lower; 1.00a.115 for spring; 1.09a.122 for Milwaukee steady; 1.22a.27 for winter red. Corn steady at 68. Oats 1a.2 cents better; 61a.68 for western. Pork firmer. Whiskey firmer at 45.

Stocks lower, fair business. Money 5a.6. Sterling 1.10 for gold. New York Central 1.27 1/2. Erie 1.04 1/2. Reading 1.15. Gold 1.25 1/2. United States 61 1/2; coupons 1.06; clean 73 1/2; state 1.06 1/2; 1 year certificates 1.01 1/2.

The Times' Washington dispatch says, it is believed General Gilmore will be heavily reinforced and enabled to resume offensive operations with the prospect of early success. All rebel officers in our hands are being gathered at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, where they will be kept until a satisfactory reply is received from rebel authorities in answer to the President's order of retaliation, which has been forwarded by our government.

The steamer Continental from New Orleans 1st, has arrived.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 7.

The Santa Fe Gazette learns by the southern mail that the French have abandoned the City of Mexico.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.

One hundred twenty three of Morgan's officers have been sent from Johnson's Island to Harrisburg to be confined in the penitentiary there. Four hundred and fifty rebels from Kentucky reached camp Chase yesterday. Columbus, Piqua and Indianapolis railroad was sold on Thursday under decree of the Franklin county court, to the trustees of the stockholders and bondholders of the road, for reorganization.

Returns from 33 counties of Kentucky show a Union majority 20,003.

A CONVICT UNDER THE THIRTEEN ACT.—On Wednesday last, in the circuit court of the United States, sitting at Louisville, Kentucky, Thomas C. Shacklett, indicted for treason against the United States, was found guilty, and sentenced by the Hon. Bland Ballard, presiding judge, as follows:

"You are arrested near your home—in arms—away from the lines of the enemy, and have been brought before the civil tribunal of your country to have your guilt or innocence adjudged. You have been found guilty, and the enormity of your offense would justify the infliction of the highest punishment known to the laws. In all other countries, the laws, it is believed, require judgment of death to be pronounced against all who are found guilty of treason."

But our good government, in the exercises of that magnanimity which has characterized it, and in view of the different degrees of guilt which the judgment of mankind does and will attach to those who incited and set on foot this war, and those who were their instruments, has vested in the courts a discretion, and authorized them to pronounce either judgment of death or imprisonment and fine. In the exercise of that discretion, and under a full sense of my responsibility to God and my country, I have concluded to spare your life, but the magnitude of your crime demands that your punishment be severe. The judgment that you be imprisoned and confined in the jail of Jefferson county, in the state of Kentucky, for ten years from this day; and that you make your fine by the payment to them of ten thousand dollars, and that your slaves be put at liberty."

FROM LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati Commercial has a dispatch from Lexington dated the 6th instant, stating that on that morning, between 200 and 300 refugees from Eastern Tennessee arrived here. They were in charge of Col. Lane, a Tennesseean. They have been wandering through the mountains over two weeks. A force of rebel cavalry, numbering 400 strong, attacked them in Powell's Valley, near the Cumberland mountains. A number of the refugees had arms, and with these they rushed upon them with a wild whoop and actually cut their way through the enemy, who retreated precipitately. By the vigorous defense and determination evinced by the refugees, the rebels were, no doubt, deceived as to their strength and number of arms.

The rebel cavalry, however, succeeded in capturing about sixty-five or seventy, many of the Tennesseans being so completely worn out by privation and hunger that they gave out and fell into the enemy's hands.

Members of the Janesville section of artillery are hereby notified to meet this evening, at the council rooms, at 8 o'clock.

By order, R. B. TREAT, Lieut.

Janesville, Aug. 8th, 1863.

SECOND WARD CAUCUS.—At a caucus held at the Engine House of Water Witch No. 2, pursuant to the call of the ward committee, John R. Bennett was appointed chairman, and Allen C. Bates, secretary. The following delegates were chosen to attend the district convention to be held at the court room in this city on Monday next, viz: H. A. Patterson, John R. Bennett, George Barnes, Robt. Hodge, S. C. Burnham and William Booth.

On motion it was voted that the delegates, in case of non-attendance at said convention, be empowered to appoint substitutes.

J. R. BENNETT, Chairman.

A. C. BATES, Secretary.

FIRST WARD CAUCUS.—At a meeting of the electors of the First Ward, on Saturday at one o'clock, the following delegates were elected:

Assembly Delegates.—J. L. Kimball, G. E. Church, Frank Gray, Noah Dutton, P. W. Puffer, L. Fifield.

Senatorial Delegates.—J. L. Kimball, Oliver Van Kirk, S. D. Locke.

The delegates were instructed to appoint substitutes in case they should fail to be present.

VOLNEY ATWOOD, President.

H. R. HODART, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CAUCUS.—At a caucus held at the office of the clerk of the circuit court, pursuant to the call of the ward committee, C. H. Conrad was appointed chairman, and Levi Alden clerk. The chairman appointed J. M. Burgess and S. W. Smith tellers.

On ballot the following delegates were chosen to attend the district convention to be held at the court house, in this city, on Monday next, viz: S. H. Culver, Charles R. Gibbs, Levi Alden and Asa Phelps.

On motion of A. P. Prichard, voted that the said delegates, in case of their non-attendance at said convention, be empowered to appoint substitutes.

C. H. CONRAD, Chairman.

LEVI ALDEN, Clerk.

Dated August 8th, 1863.

FOURTH WARD CAUCUS.—Owing to the absence yesterday from the city of a majority of the 4th ward committee, no call was issued then for a ward caucus. The committee have, to-day, made the call for this evening, at the office of G. Nettleton, at half past 7 o'clock. Hand-bills have been circulated, and the call will be found in our local column.

Adjutant General Thomas is now on his way to the southwest, clothed with most ample powers to organize and equip a large negro army ready for instant placement in the field. The general's field of operations will lie between Memphis and New Orleans, along the Mississippi.

The fourteenth Ohio state fair will be held in the city of Cleveland, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of September, 1863.

The Burlington Hawk Eye of the 6th instant says: "We learn that the rebellion in Keokuk county is still in progress. Fifteen hundred copperheads are said to be in arms, breathing threatenings and slaughtering. The governor and adjutant general are said to be present."

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator, has changed his residence from Alton to Chicago. He now resides at 306 North LaSalle street, and will hereafter reside permanently in Chicago.

The United States Army, at Springfield, Massachusetts, continues to turn out about 1,000 muskets a day, and this number will not be diminished at present.

Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher has given notice that he and others intend to try the council which tried and convicted his brother Charles Beecher, at Georgetown, of heresy. He denounces the whole proceedings, and asks the public to suspend judgment till he can be heard.

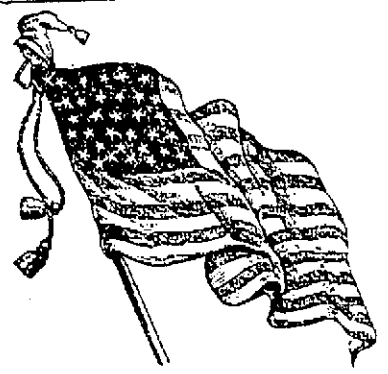
HORRIBLE DISCOVERY AT VICKSBURG.—A Vicksburg correspondent writes: A horrible discovery has just been made on the rebel line of fortifications. Quite a number of men have been engaged in repairing the rebel fort that has been blown up on the night of the 3d inst. In the course of their operations, they have exhumed 60 or 80 dead bodies found buried in the ruins of the fort. It seems that while our miners were at work making an entry into the side of the hill that was crowned by the rebel fort, a strong working party of rebels were set to work sinking a counter mine within the fort. This party, consisting, it is said, of more than 100 men, were in the mine when ours exploded, and those of them who were not killed outright were buried alive.

Some of the exhumed bodies are terribly mangled and mangled, while others have a mark or a bruise upon them. Two heads, one that of a negro, have been dug up. They were completely severed from the bodies, the latter have not yet been found. The bodies are found in almost every conceivable position—some standing erect, others sitting or lying, and in one instance the body was head downwards, as if it had been caught in that position by the crumbling earth while falling headlong into the pit below.

EFFICACY OF THE GREY FIRE.—Special Report has been received from Admiral Porter respecting the effect of the new species of ordnance projectile called Grey Fire. He states fully following the first use of the projectile, which was so destructive as to dismay the people. The infuriating material is contained in a metallic shell, being, being placed in a 13-inch and small or shell of ordinary ordnance projectiles, ignites upon the explosion of the latter and casts fire in all directions.

DIED.

In this city



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who are not substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention hereafter held who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole nation; and that the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise, with or without a truce, but by the sword, when necessary they have themselves invoked;
That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each section and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.
The central committee recommend to the district committee that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 26th, 1863.
HONORABLE RUBEN, J. P. LEWIS,
J. J. TODD, J. P. COOPER,
G. W. HAZARD, J. P. MUMFORD,
JOHN LOCKWOOD, CHAS. ESSLINGER,
J. W. STEWART, J. M. GILBERT,
W. B. SMITH, State Central Committee.

What do the copperheads mean when they reiterate their demand that the Union shall be restored "as it was"? This phrase has this significance—slavery as it was, and the democratic party in power. That's the whole programme. The democratic copperhead leaders see plainly that with their record, and slavery destroyed, they have no show in the future. Hence their frantic desire to save slavery from the consequences of the rebellion of the slaveholders. The country may be ruined, and these fanatics would feel but little sadness, compared with their grief if slavery dies. It is thought by many of them that it is treason to tell the truth about slavery; they imagine it to be a part of the constitution to be restored "as it was," or the country will die. Poor deluded mortals! That they should conceive themselves to be democrats, and yet deny the rights of man to a whole race!

The Milwaukee News says that the separation of the states is a less evil than subjugation. This yields the whole question. Let a state demand separation, and according to this doctrine, the national government must yield without an effort to maintain its authority. The News cannot be in favor of any war, no matter upon what policy it is waged, against the rebels. Why does it not take itself away to the place where it belongs, in the midst of traitors?

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE DRAFT.—The judge advocate general has been making some rulings in regard to exemptions under the conscription law. First—"The only son of an aged or infirm parent" must actually support them by his labor and not by his property merely, to be exempt.—The fourth son of a widow, whose three other sons are in service, is exempt if he be needed for her support. The son of a widow whose other son is in the army is exempt. The selection of a son to stay at home where two sons are liable to military duty must be made before the draft. Quakers and others opposed to bearing arms can escape service only by paying \$300 or procuring substitutes if able-bodied. No provision has been made for the exemption of a man who has small children or an infirm wife. The children cannot be considered motherless, though the case is a hard one, and would probably have been provided for if foreseen. When two sons have died in military service, one only of two survivors can be exempted, and that by the selection of the parents.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS at GETTYSBURG.—Since the great battle of Gettysburg has been terminated, the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of the loyal states have been performing a work which challenges history to produce a parallel. Although the good old state of Maryland has decided to let off, other states are doing their best to emulate her in rendering aid and comfort to our wounded soldiers. The different relief associations of the city of Baltimore are foremost in this good work. It would astonish you to see the vast amount of supplies that have been, and are yet, arriving here daily. In addition to its very large distributions to the hospitals, the Sanitary Commission has sent to Gettysburg since the battle, over ten tons of fresh bread, twenty thousand pounds of fresh mutton and poultry, ten thousand pounds of condensed beef soup, twelve thousand pounds of condensed milk, fifteen thousand pounds of fresh butter, fifteen thousand pounds of fresh eggs, ten thousand pounds of chocolate, five thousand pounds of apples, one ton of macaroni, five hundred boxes of lemons and oranges, together with several car loads of jellies, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, linens, bandages, socks, sheets and a large amount of shirts, drawers, shawls and other hospital clothing. All these articles have been wholly supplied by voluntary contribution.—*Gettysburg Cor. Cincinnati Gazette, July 27.*

Thermometer 86° in the shade to day.

Enrollment for the Draft.

DANE COUNTY.

Towns. Whites. Colored. 2d Class.

Ferry, 49, —, 51

Primrose, 72, —, 60

Montrose, 66, —, 54

Oregon, 135, —, 78

Rushville, 97, —, 58

Dunkirk, 217, —, 93

Albion, 107, —, 74

Christiana, 161, —, 86

Pleasant Springs, 98, —, 61

Dunn, 96, —, 62

Fitchburg, 109, —, 71

Verona, 89, —, 49

Springdale, 72, —, 59

Blue Mound, 71, —, 68

Vermont, 60, —, 59

Cross Plains, 117, —, 78

Middleton, 137, —, 94

Madison, (town), 50, —, 52

" 1st ward, 151, —, 107

" 2d " 135, —, 128

" 3d " 202, —, 123

" 4th " 150, —, 98

Blooming Grove, 75, —, 69

Cottage Grove, 112, —, 87

Deerfield, 69, —, 55

Medina, 103, —, 61

San Prairie, 124, —, 63

Burke, 122, —, 78

Westport, 125, —, 80

Springfield, 87, —, 85

Blair, 48, —, 44

Elm, 130, —, 57

Roxbury, 124, —, 83

Dane, 108, —, 56

Vienna, 111, —, 47

Winchester, 125, —, 54

Bristol, 110, —, 61

York, 104, —, 61

Total, 4262, 9 2853

From the Missouri Democrat.

Rebel Barbarism.

The following is given us upon the au-

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.

Advices from Morris Island say that all

there are confident of success. The grand

raid will be opened in the course of a week.

One of the most famous fights of the war

is anticipated. 500 rebel prisoners were

taken on an island, near Folly Island, on

the 22d. Reinforcements have arrived, giv-

ing the troops new spirits.

New York, Aug. 7.

The Washington Chronicle, this morn-

ing, says movements are in progress which

will result in the certain fall of Mobile.

Boston, August 7.

The correspondent of the Boston Her-

ald, in a letter dated of Charleston, August

20, says the new battery received by Gen.

Gilmore on Morris Island, is mounted by

the heaviest guns ever cast at the north.

When these batteries are opened against

Sumter, there will be a terrible scattering

of bricks, legs, arms and bodies. One

hour and a half is allowed for the bombard-

ment of that fort before it will be compell-

ed to surrender.

REINFORCEMENTS TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER.

An artillery officer, writes to the Boston

Traveler, under date of Morris Island, July

29th:

"Our force is working day and night

erecting new batteries and mounting 10-

inch mortars and heavy guns. We have

five 100-pound and three 200-pound Par-

rots to mount; one 200 pound is already

mounted, and yesterday three shots were

fired at Fort Sumter, just to get the range.

One shot hit the corner of the parapet and

made the bricks fly. Our pickets are now

in 400 yards of Fort Wagner, but they

have to look out for the rebel sharpshoot-

ers. The water on the island is so bad that

whisky is served out to the troops three

times a day.

FOURTEENTH OHIO FAIR.

The steamer Maple Leaf arrived to-day,

forty-eight hours from Stone Island. We

learn that every effort is being made to ar-

rest the guerrillas who burned the light house

on Smith Island, on the eastern shore of

Vienna.

The gunboat Arch, from Charleston the

4th, arrived this morning, bound for New

York with mails.

Mr. Fulton of the Baltimore American,

writes to that paper from Port Royal, July

30:

In conversation with some officers from

the Wabash, I find a very general confi-

dence prevailing, that within the next ten

days the fall of Sumter would be consumm-

ated, and that Charleston must soon suc-

cumb. They report everything as progress-

ing satisfactorily, and the fall of Ft. Wag-

ner as one of the events of the next few

days. The constant bombardment now

progressing, is, I learn, mainly in conceal-

ing the erection, by Gen. Gilmore, of a masked

battery within five hundred yards of Fort

Wagner, and also to protect his troops in

the operation. This new battery was ex-

pected to be ready to open on the enemy to-

morrow, and his advent will be a grand

feulade from the monitors and the Iron-

clads. It will be a great worth seeing, and

as I have just arranged to return direct to

the bar, I hope to obtain a good view of the

event, and to be able to record to you its

event, success. Fort Wagner is already a

sightless mass of sand, and with the boring

shell of Gen. Gilmore, strong efforts will

be made to penetrate its magazine and put

it in a summary and to the vile concern. How-

ever, even if this attempt should fail, there is

"no such word as fail" in the vocabu-

lary of Admiral Dahlgren and General

Gilmore.

It is the general impression on all hands

here that the rebels have evacuated all the

casemates of Sumter, and intend to rely on

their parapet guns entirely in the approach-

ing assault. It is even said that their entire

casemates are filled with sand-bags, and

that all her best guns have been crowded to

the parapets. If this is so, it indicates that

even the unsuccessful assault of April last

must have been so terrible that there is an

unwillingness to risk the fate of the fort to

another square assault from the monitors.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia In-

quirer writes same date:

I wish that I might take aside each

reader of the Inquirer and whisper confiden-

tially in his ear what I know and what I

have seen; I think said reader would im-

mediately catch up as if he had heard some good

news.

For the last three days and nights the

rebels have fired upon us continually from

Sumter, Gregg, Wagner and Fort Jack-

son. On this latter fort they have mounted

some long range guns, which they fire with

great accuracy. Their plan of action last

Sunday and Monday was to fire thirteen

shots every twenty minutes, and our boys

laying to heart this rule, jumped under

cover with great regularity. The number

of men wounded by this enfilading fire from

Fort Johnson was only averaged four a day, and

I hope Beauregard will continue to waste

his ammunition thus. The rebels are build-

ing a landing battery lower down

another James Island. Some of our boats have

united it, but found only one gun mounted

on it, although twelve embrasures. Al-

though they have doubtless a large land

force, they seem afraid of us, and sullenly

await our next active demonstration.

This week Capt. Paine, 100th New York,

the best and most fortunate scout we have,

succeeded in a manner unknown to myself

or the enemy, in reaching the parapet of

Wagner, and inspecting, unmolested, the

interior.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.

The American has the following special:

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post-Office, from and after May 14, 1863.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:10 A.M.	12:15 A.M.	12:20 P.M.
Chicago & N.W. way,	12:20 P.M.	12:25 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Madison through,	12:30 P.M.	12:35 P.M.	12:40 P.M.
Madison, way,	12:40 P.M.	12:45 P.M.	12:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	12:50 P.M.	12:55 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	1:00 P.M.	1:05 P.M.	1:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	1:10 P.M.	1:15 P.M.	1:20 P.M.
Madison and way,	1:20 P.M.	1:25 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	1:30 P.M.	1:35 P.M.	1:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	1:40 P.M.	1:45 P.M.	1:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	1:50 P.M.	1:55 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	2:00 P.M.	2:05 P.M.	2:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	2:10 P.M.	2:15 P.M.	2:20 P.M.
Madison and way,	2:20 P.M.	2:25 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	2:30 P.M.	2:35 P.M.	2:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	2:40 P.M.	2:45 P.M.	2:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	2:50 P.M.	2:55 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	3:00 P.M.	3:05 P.M.	3:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	3:10 P.M.	3:15 P.M.	3:20 P.M.
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Madison and way,	4:00 P.M.	4:05 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	4:10 P.M.	4:15 P.M.	4:20 P.M.
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Madison and way,	4:50 P.M.	4:55 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	5:00 P.M.	5:05 P.M.	5:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	5:10 P.M.	5:15 P.M.	5:20 P.M.
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Madison and way,	5:40 P.M.	5:45 P.M.	5:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	5:50 P.M.	5:55 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	6:00 P.M.	6:05 P.M.	6:10 P.M.
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Madison and way,	6:20 P.M.	6:25 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	6:30 P.M.	6:35 P.M.	6:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	6:40 P.M.	6:45 P.M.	6:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	6:50 P.M.	6:55 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	7:00 P.M.	7:05 P.M.	7:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	7:10 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	7:20 P.M.
Madison and way,	7:20 P.M.	7:25 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	7:30 P.M.	7:35 P.M.	7:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	7:40 P.M.	7:45 P.M.	7:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	7:50 P.M.	7:55 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
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Madison and way,	8:10 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	8:20 P.M.
Madison and way,	8:20 P.M.	8:25 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	8:30 P.M.	8:35 P.M.	8:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	8:40 P.M.	8:45 P.M.	8:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	8:50 P.M.	8:55 P.M.	9:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	9:00 P.M.	9:05 P.M.	9:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	9:10 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:20 P.M.
Madison and way,	9:20 P.M.	9:25 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	9:30 P.M.	9:35 P.M.	9:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	9:40 P.M.	9:45 P.M.	9:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	9:50 P.M.	9:55 P.M.	10:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	10:00 P.M.	10:05 P.M.	10:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	10:10 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	10:20 P.M.
Madison and way,	10:20 P.M.	10:25 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	10:30 P.M.	10:35 P.M.	10:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	10:40 P.M.	10:45 P.M.	10:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	10:50 P.M.	10:55 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Madison and way,	11:00 P.M.	11:05 P.M.	11:10 P.M.
Madison and way,	11:10 P.M.	11:15 P.M.	11:20 P.M.
Madison and way,	11:20 P.M.	11:25 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Madison and way,	11:30 P.M.	11:35 P.M.	11:40 P.M.
Madison and way,	11:40 P.M.	11:45 P.M.	11:50 P.M.
Madison and way,	11:50 P.M.	11:55 P.M.	12:00 P.M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—R. J. GOSWELL, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:15 A.M., and 7:15 P.M. Lectures Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Chas. L. Thompson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:15 A.M. and 7:15 P.M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. Beck, Pastor. Services at 10:15 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School 9 A.M. Friday evening service 7:15 P.M.

UNITED CHURCH.—H. W. Seabrook, Pastor. Sunday services at 10:15 A.M. and 7 P.M. Also, services Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—John Sharpe, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:15 A.M. and 7:15 P.M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. Kinnely, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:15 A.M. and 7:15 P.M.

METHODIST CHURCH.—H. W. Seabrook, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:15 A.M. and 7:15 P.M.

ST. CATHARINE.—C. J. Goss, Pastor. Services at 10:15 A.M. and 7:15 P.M.

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Fourth Ward Cane.

The Republican Union voters of the Fourth Ward of the City of Janesville, will meet at the office of O. Nettleton on SATURDAY, August EIGHTEEN, at half past seven o'clock P.M., to choose delegates to attend the assembly district convention called to meet on Monday evening next. Dated August 15, 1863.

Committee.
Rev. J. B. Rogers, chaplain of the 14th Wisconsin, will preach in the Baptist Church to-morrow morning. In the evening he will lecture at some church to be announced to-morrow. The subject will be the character, condition and wants of the contrabands. Mr. R. has had charge of the contrabands in the armies of the southwest during the past year, and will be able to communicate many interesting facts in regard to them.

From the 33d Regiment.—The latest intelligence from this regiment is contained in a private letter from Capt. Milmore to his family, dated July 24th. The regiment was a part of Gen. Lauman's division in the disastrous attack upon the rebels near Jackson. The thirty third, however, was in the reserve, did not participate in the battle, and none were injured. They returned without loss, in good health, to Vicksburg, where they remained at the time of the date of the letter from Capt. M., expecting orders to move.

ST. PAUL AND WINONA RAILROAD.—The Winona Republican says the survey of the St. Paul and Winona railroad is progressing finely. The engineers who are engaged in this work have reached Lake City on their way to Winona, and have found a remarkably easy grade in the entire distance. In regard to the prospects of a railroad between Winona, the New York Tribune states that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago and Northwestern road, held in that city on the 24th ult., a strong feeling was evinced in favor of building the road from Janesville to Winona on the Mississippi river, forming a line from the Upper Mississippi to Chicago, about fifty miles shorter than any other. There was no decision, however, on this point.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

We learn that an engineer with a party of surveyors will soon commence the examination of the route from Janesville to Winona, with a view of the construction of a branch of the Northwestern railway to the latter place.

FIREMAN'S TOURNAMENT.—A meeting of the different fire companies in this city was held last evening to consider the propriety of a fireman's tournament here. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, at half past 7, at the council room, at which the attendance of the firemen generally and of such citizens as feel an interest in the matter, is invited.

FORN.—A small amount of money, can be secured by the owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this notice.

DEATH OF JAMES GRAY.—Intelligence was received here on the 6th, of the death of James Gray, of the 12th Wisconsin Battery. Mr. Gray was wounded during an engagement with the rebels before Vicksburg on the 24 of July, the ball entering the right thigh, following the bone around and severing the rectum. His death took place on the hospital boat between Memphis and Cairo, and his remains were interred at the latter place. Mr. Gray left home with the battery boys on the 1st of September last, and has always faithfully done his duty as a soldier. His wife is now on her way to Vicksburg to take charge of her wounded husband, and has probably not yet heard of his death.

THE FIVE-THIRTY LOAN.—This popular loan is meeting with immense success throughout the country. Our readers are reminded that the Rock County Bank is agent for the sale of these bonds, and that it is one of the best investments that can be made.

Five Dollars Reward.

The Janesville Game Club will pay \$5 for information which will procure the conviction of any one who has or shall violate game laws in Rock county by shooting prairie chickens before the 12th inst., or having any chickens shot in this county in possession. By order of Ex. Com.

Mr. Benjamin Todd will speak in the Court Room on Sunday, August 9th, at half past one and half past seven p. m.—Subject for afternoon—the world's idea of God. Evening discourse—the philosophy of religious revivals. aug7dd.

DOCTORS APPROVE.—Dr. J. B. DILLON, Edgerton, Duane county, Massachusetts, writes: "One of my family whose hair had been gray for a number of years, commenced using Mrs. S. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolalamin, without any faith in its virtues, but contrary to expectation, the hair is now of a natural color, lustrous and beautiful."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot 190 Greenwich street, New York. aug3dw

A Friend in Need. Try It.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great hair restorer, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Ac. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just and wholesome action of the system, who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years substantiate this fact. See advertisement. aug3dw

Janesville City Assembly Convention.

The delegates to the Janesville City Assembly Convention to appoint two delegates to the Republican State Convention to nominate a state ticket, will meet at the Court Room, MONDAY EVENING, August 10th, at half past seven o'clock. The representation from the several wards will be the same as in the last City Convention.

O. J. DEARBORN,
W. B. STRONG,
H. A. PATTERSON,
H. S. BAILEY,
G. S. STRASBERGER,
Assembly Committee.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The Assembly District composed of the towns of Lima, Milton, Fulton, and Harmony, are requested to meet in Convention by their respective delegates, on

TUESDAY, the ELEVENTH day of AUGUST,

next, at two o'clock P.M., at Academy Hall in the village of Milton, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said district in the State Convention to be held on the 19th day of August next.

Milton, July 27th, 1863.

A. W. BALDWIN, Chm. Dist. Com.

Sixth Assembly District Republican Convention.

The Republican electors of the assembly district composed of Rock, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Newark and Avon, are requested to choose delegates to meet in convention at the Village of Haver on SATURDAY, August EIGHTEEN, 1863, at 2 o'clock P.M., to elect delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at Madison on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next.

Milton, July 27th, 1863.

W. H. THOMP, Chm. Dist. Com.

First Assembly District.

A Republican Union Assembly District Convention for the first assembly district of Rock county, comprising the towns of Union, Porter, Janesville, Center, and Magnolia, will be held at the Ball Tavern in the town of Porter, on FRIDAY, August the FIFTEENTH, 1863, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at Madison on Wednesday, the 10th day of August next.

Milton, July 27th, 1863.

W. H. THOMP, Chm. Dist. Com.

Town of Milton.

The Republican voters of the town of Milton and all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war so long as there is a rebel in arms, against the government, are requested to meet in caucus at the Milton House, on MONDAY the TENTH instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said town in an assembly district convention to be held in Milton on the 11th inst. Milton, August 3, 1863. By order of Town Committee.

H. G. GREENMAN, Chairman.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Imported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, August 6, 1863.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT.—White winter 95¢; good to choice milling spring 90¢; fair to good shipping grades 75¢-80¢. Rejected 65¢-70¢.

RYE.—(quitable at 55¢-60¢; for 60 lbs.; none coming forward.

BARLEY.—dull at 55¢-60¢; for 60 lbs. choice samples, and 45¢-50¢ common to fair quality.

COIN.—shelled, per 60 lbs, 42¢-44¢; ear 35¢-37¢ for 75 lbs.

HATS.—old 40¢-42¢; new 35¢-37¢.

BEANS.—choice white 1.00-1.10; for 60 lbs, common to fair quality 90¢-95¢.

TIMOTHY HAY.—dull at 1.25-1.40; for 40 lbs.

WHEAT.—choice at 85¢; poor do 80¢.

BARLEY.—choice at 55¢; poor do 50¢.

COIN.—shelled, per 60 lbs, 42¢-44¢; ear 35¢-37¢ for 75 lbs.

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WHEAT.—choice at 85¢; poor do 80¢.

BARLEY.—choice at 55¢; poor do 50¢.

COIN.—shelled, per 60 lbs, 42¢-44¢; ear 35¢-37¢ for 75 lbs.

HATS.—old 40¢-42¢; new 35¢-37¢.

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